

Oxford Democrat.

No. 21, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, September 27, 1842.

Old Series, No. 32, Vol. 9.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
George W. Bennett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;
the Proprietor not being accountable for any error
beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.
A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in ad-
vance, and no credit will be given for a longer period
than three months.

COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS on business must
be Post-Paid to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing
Executed with neatness and despatch.

BECKETT & INGRAM,
TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
No. 7, Exchange Street,
PORTLAND.
Wm. C. Beckett,
Wm. W. Ingram.

TRENDON MERRILL
HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beauti-
ful assortment of
**MOUSLIN DE LAINE, AL-
LAINES, SATIN, CLOTHES,
CALICOES,**
From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.
Silk & Cotton Velvet.
SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIM-
MINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.
Dress & Bonnet Silk.
CLOAK CLOTHS.
A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety
of smaller articles at low prices.
Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.
Oxford, Nov. 1841.

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!!
CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,
WOULD inform his friends and the public generally
that he has just received from Boston a good
assortment of
NEW GOODS,
which he will sell at low prices for CASH, or approved
credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of
LUMBER,
such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.
South Paris, April 11th, 1842.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, Me.
H. F. EMERY, Register.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.
TIMOTHY LUDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.
Dr. T. H. Brown,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.
All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly at-
tended to.
Feb. 14, 1842.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, Me.
Norway, June 18, 1842.

BONNETS, BONNETS,
A new supply of FLO-
RENCE, and other
kinds of the latest style of
BONNETS, just received
and for sale cheap, by
H. W. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842.

Brick! Lime! Lumber!
SHEET Lead, Sheet Zinc, Gutter Leads, Ovens, Ash,
and Boiler Mouths, &c. &c. constantly on hand
and for sale, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842.

Administrators & Guardians
DEEDS
FOR SALE, AT THE
OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.
BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

\$10,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any Physician who will produce
a better Compound for Family use
than the
**GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,**
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States
and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of
the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial
of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic, and
other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These
Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany,
and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the
United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family
Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Ve-
getable Kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation
and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in
their effects, and unvaried in their results. They have long
received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical
Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr. Guernsey, of N. York;
Dr. Delamater, Dr. Henshaw, and Dr. Laing, of Dutchess county;
and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have
long used and are the best of their profession.

Against gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and
becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people Dyspepsia,
in others, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria,
Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Lou Spasms, Chronic Di-
arrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption
of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow
and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costive-
ness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remit-
tent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all
Bilious complaints. These different complaints are such, one
and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as
deleterious, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legisla-
tion, and bad law must be supported by others equally as
injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy
body is like a well-tuned instrument, every string of which vi-
brates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into
discord.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some
will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that
has run down, and regulate the whole internal structure, and re-
move all obstruction and assist nature in its various labors.
For sale in almost every town in the United States and the
Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.
Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day,
having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.
For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each
agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.
South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lewell, W. C. Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryburg, H. C. Russell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Pyle.
Woodstock, J. Rickell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bidlee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton, J. J. Healey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Easton.
Mexico, J. M. Doleff.
East Hiram, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Dwyer.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, B. J. Jr.
Sweden, B. Noyes.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
C. G. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.
Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated
Sherry Wine Bitters,
PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make
the same put up in pressed packages; for sale by all the
Druggists and most of the W. I. Grocers throughout
New England and the Southern and Western States.
Z. S. HALL BARRINGTON, corner of Sackville street,
Halifax, is general agent for the British Provinces.
S. BARNARD, W. C. SHANNON, and PERRY
MORSE are my only authorized travelling agents.
Office 15 Hanover Street, Boston.
75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per package.
The following are selected from a large number of Editorial
notices.
From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.
Dr. Richardson's Bitters, advertised in another column,
are highly spoken of in this vicinity by gentlemen who are not
in the habit of drinking Bitters (any more than the good girls
were of going to meetings) for the pleasure of it. We have
not time to state these things quite fully, being quite busy enough
already without the aid of rue, wormwood or quassia. Never-
theless, afflicted with the prevalent diseases enumerated in
the advertisement, and obliged to become either a pill swal-
lower or a bitter-bibber, we should be inclined to call at Grant's
and enquire the way to "Health and Strength" of Doctor Rich-
ardson.

From the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton, Mass.
Richardson's Bitters.—Of the numerous medicines which
are advertised in our paper from time to time, we know but
little—their virtue must be known only to those who have made
use of them. But with Dr. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are
somewhat acquainted. These Bitters we used in our family last
summer, for general debility and headache, and much relief was
derived from them. Those who may be subject to nervous head-
ache, will find the Bitters very beneficial—they proved so in the
case to which we refer.

From the Barnstable Patriot.
"HEALTH AND STRENGTH!" To regain or preserve these,
is the great desideratum. Nothing that we know of will do it
more effectually, than the warm beverage, Dr. Richardson's
Sherry Wine Bitters. Try this—this is the secret. There is no more
it than is absolutely necessary to preserve the SPIRIT OF THE
"ROOTS AND HERBS" of which they are compounded.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the DOCT'S OFFICE,
15 HANOVER ST., BOSTON.
J. S. KELLY & CO., and E. MASON, wholesale agents.
AGENTS:—Paris, HENRY HOWE; S. Paris, A. Field;
Norway, J. Ordway, Harrison, & P. Blake; North
Bridgton, J. Hazen, Jr.; Denmark, Gibson & Ingalls; Brown-
field, D. Tyler; Fryburg, H. C. Russell; Lewell, J. Walker;
Sweden, B. Noyes; Bridgton, C. Parker.—ep6m32

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.
To the House of Representatives:

By the Constitution of the United States it is
provided, that "every bill which shall have passed
the House of Representatives and the Senate,
shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to
the President of the United States; if he approve,
he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it,
with his objections, to that House in which it
shall have originated, who shall enter the objec-
tions at large upon the journal, and proceed to
reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligation
thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not
having been able to bring myself to approve a bill
which originated in the House of Representa-
tives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from
imports, and to change and modify existing laws
imposing duties on imports, and for other pur-
poses," I returned the same to the House, with my
objections to its becoming a law. These objec-
tions, which had entirely satisfied my own mind
of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitution-
ality, of the measure, were presented in the most
respectful, and even deferential terms. I would
not have been so far forgetful of what was due
from one department of the Government to another,
as to have intentionally employed, in my official
intercourse with the House, any language
that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive
to those to whom it was addressed. If, in as-
signing my objections to the bill, I had so far
forgotten what was due to the House of Repre-
sentatives as to impugn its motives in passing the
bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to
the country, my most profound apology. Such
departure from propriety is, however, not com-
plained of, in any proceeding which the House
has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been ex-
pressly made a subject of remark, and almost of
complaint, that the language in which my dissent
was couched was studiously guarded and cau-
tious.

Such being the character of the official com-
munication in question, I confess I was wholly
unprepared for the course that has been pursued
in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to
regulate its own proceedings, the House, for the
first time, it is believed, in the history of the
Government, thought proper to refer the Message
to a Select Committee of its own body, for the
purpose (as my respect for the House would have
compelled me to infer) of deliberately weighing
the objections urged against the bill by the Ex-
ecutive, with a view to its own judgment upon
the question of the final adoption or rejection of
the measure.

Of the temper and feelings in relation to my-
self of some of the members selected for the per-
formance of this duty, I have nothing to say.—
That was a matter entirely within the discretion
of the House of Representatives. But that Com-
mittee, taking a different view of its duty from
that which I should have supposed had led to its
creation, instead of confining itself to the objec-
tions urged against the bill, availed itself of the
occasion formally to arraign the motives of the
President for others of his acts since his in-
duction into office. In the absence of all proof, and
as I am bound to declare, against all law or pre-
cedent in parliamentary proceedings, and at the
same time, in a manner which it would be diffi-
cult to reconcile with the comity, hitherto sacro-
sacredly observed in the intercourse between independ-
ent and co-ordinate departments of the govern-
ment, it has assailed my whole official conduct,
without a shadow of a pretext for such assault,
and, stopping short of impeachment, has charged
me, nevertheless, with offences, declared to
deserve impeachment. Had the extraordinary re-
sult which the committee thus made to the House,
been permitted to remain without the sanction of
the latter, I should not have uttered a regret or
complaint upon the subject. But, unaccompanied
as it is by any particle of testimony to support
the charges it contains, without any deliberate
examination, almost without any discussion,
the House of Representatives has been pleased
to adopt it as its own, and, thereby, to become
my accuser before the country and before the
world. The high character of such an accuser,
the gravity of the charges which have been made,
and the judgment pronounced against me, by the
adoption of the Report, upon a distinct and sepa-
rate vote of the House, leaves me no al-
ternative but to enter my solemn protest
against the proceeding, as unjust to myself
as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional
powers as Chief Magistrate of the American Peo-
ple, and as a violation, in my person, of rights
secured to every citizen by the laws and the Con-
stitution. That Constitution has entrusted to
the House of Representatives the sole power of
impeachment. Such impeachment is required to
be tried before the most august tribunal known
to our institutions.

The Senate of the United States, composed of
the Representatives of the sovereignty of the
States, is converted into a hall of justice, and in-
order to insure the strictest observance of the
rules of evidence and of legal procedure the Chief
Justice of the United States, the highest judicial
functionary of the land, is required to preside
over its deliberations. In the presence of each
judiciary the voice of faction is presumed to be
silent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence is
pronounced under the most solemn sanctions of
religion, of honor, and of law. To such a tribunal
does the Constitution authorize the House of
Representatives to carry up its accusations against
any chief of the Executive Department whom it
may believe to be guilty of crimes and misde-
meanors. Before that tribunal the accused is
confronted with his accusers, and may demand
the privilege, which the justice of the common
law secures to the humble citizen, of a full, pa-
tient, and impartial inquiry into the facts, upon

the testimony of witnesses, rigidly examined, and
deposing in the face of day. If such a proceed-
ing had been adopted toward me, unjust as I should
certainly have regarded it, I should, I trust, have
met with a becoming constancy a trial as painful
as it would have been undeserved. I would
have manifested, by a profound submission to the
love of my country, my perfect faith in her justice,
and relying on the purity of my motives, and the
rectitude of my conduct, should have looked forward
with confidence to a triumphant refutation in the
presence of that country, and by the solemn
judgment of such a tribunal, not only of whatev-
er charges might have been formally preferred
against me, but of all the calumnies of which I
have hitherto been the unresisting victim. As it
is, I have been accused without evidence, and
condemned without a hearing. As far as such
proceedings can accomplish it, I am deprived of
public confidence in the administration of the
Government, and denied even the boast of a good
name—a name transmitted to me from a patriot
father, prized as my proudest inheritance, and
carefully preserved for those who are to come
after me, as the most precious of all earthly pos-
sessions. I am not only subjected to imputations
affecting my character as an individual, but am
charged with offences against the country, so
grave and heinous as to deserve public disgrace
and disfranchisement. I am charged with violat-
ing pledges which I never gave; and because I
execute what I believe to be the law, with usurp-
ing powers not conferred by law; and above all,
with using the powers conferred upon the Presi-
dent by the Constitution, from corrupt motives
and for unwarrantable ends. And these charges
are made without any particle of evidence to sus-
tain them, and, as I solemnly affirm, without any
foundation in truth.

Why is a proceeding of this sort adopted at this
time? Is the occasion for it found in the fact,
that having been elected to the second office un-
der the Constitution by the free and voluntary
suffrages of the people, I have succeeded to the
express provisions of the fundamental law of the
same people. It is true that the succession of the
Vice President to the Chief Magistracy has never
occurred before, and that all prudent and patri-
otic minds have looked on this new trial of the
wisdom and stability of our institutions with a
somewhat anxious concern. I have been made
too feel to sensibly the difficulties of my unprece-
dented position, not to know all that is intended
to be conveyed in the reproach cast upon a Presi-
dent without a party. But I found myself placed
in this most responsible station by no usurpa-
tion or contrivance of my own. I was called to
it, under Providence, by the supreme law of the
land and the declared will of the people. It is
by these, the people, that I have been clothed
with the high powers which they have seen fit to
confide to their Chief Executive, and been charged
with the solemn responsibility which those
powers are to be exercised. It is to them I hold
myself answerable, as a moral agent, for a free
and conscientious discharge of the duties which
they have imposed upon me. It is not as an in-
dividual merely that I am now called upon to resist
the encroachment of unconstitutional power. I
represent the executive authority of the people
of the United States; and it is in their name,
whose mere agent and servant I am, and whose
will declared it their fundamental law, I dare not,
even were I inclined, to disobey, that I protest
against every attempt to break down the uncon-
stitutional power of this department without a
solemn amendment of that fundamental law.

I am determined to uphold the Constitution in
this, as in other respects, to the utmost of my a-
bility, and in defence of all personal consequen-
ces. What may happen to an individual is of
little importance; but the Constitution of the
country, or any of its great and clear principles
and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered,
under any circumstances whatever, by those who
are charged with its protection and defence.—
Least of all should he be held guiltless, who,
placed at the head of one of the great departments
of the Government, should shrink from the exer-
cise of its unquestionable authority on the most
important occasions, and should consent, with-
out a struggle, to efface all the barriers so care-
fully created by the People to control and cir-
cumscribe the powers confided to their various
agents. It may be desirable, as the majority of
the House of Representatives have declared it is,
that no such checks upon the will of the Legisla-
ture should be suffered to continue. This is a
matter for the People and States to decide; but
until they shall have decided it, I shall feel my-
self bound to execute, without fear or favor, the
law, as it has been written by our predecessors.

I protest against this whole proceeding of the
House of Representatives, as ex parte and extra-
judicial. I protest against it, as subversive of the
common right of all citizens to be condemned
only upon a fair and impartial trial according to
law and evidence before the country. I protest
against it, as destructive of all comity of inter-
course between the Departments of this Govern-
ment, and destined, sooner or later, to lead to
conflicts fatal to the peace of the country and the
integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it,
in the name of that Constitution, which is not
only my own shield of protection and defence,
but that of every American citizen. I protest
against it, in the name of the People, by whose
will I stand where I do, and by whose authority
I exercise the power which I am charged with
having usurped, and to whom I am responsible
for a firm and faithful discharge, according to
my own convictions of duty, of the high stew-
ardship confided to me by them. I protest against
it in the name of all regulated liberty, and all lim-
ited Government, as a proceeding tending to the
utter destruction of the checks and balances of
the constitution, and the accumulating in the

hands of the House of Representatives, or a bare
majority of Congress for the time being, and des-
potic power. And I respectfully ask that this,
my Protest, may be entered upon a Journal of
the House of Representatives, as a solemn and
formal declaration, for all time to come, of the
injustice and unconstitutionality of such a pro-
ceeding.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, August, 30, 1842.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—In a late admirable
report by Horace Mann, Esq., Secretary of Mas-
sachusetts, the following striking exemplification
is introduced of the maxim that "knowledge is
power."

Mr. Redclift, in his works "Surf de Batir,"
gives the following account of an experiment
made to test the different amount of force which
under different circumstances were necessary to
move a block of squared granite weighing 1,080
pounds.

In order to move this block along the floor of
a roughly chiselled quarry it required a force
equal to 758 lbs.

To draw the same stone over a floor of planks,
it required a force equal to 652 lbs.

Placed on a platform of wood, and drawn over
the same floor, it required 606 lbs.

By soaping the two surfaces of wood, the re-
quisite force was reduced to 152 lbs.

Placed on rollers 3 inches diameter, and a force
equal to 34 lbs. was sufficient.

Substituting a wooden for a stone floor, and
the requisite force was 28 lbs.

With the same rollers on a wooden platform,
it required a force equal to 22 lbs. only.

At this point, says Mr. Mann, the experiments
of M. Redclift stopped. But by improvements
since effected, in the invention and use of loco-
motives on railroads, attraction or draught of
eight pounds is sufficient to move a ton of
2,240 lbs.; so that a force of less than four pounds
would now be sufficient to move the granite
block of 1,080 lbs.—that is, one hundred and
eighty-eight times less than was required in the
first instance. When, therefore, mere animal
or muscular force was used to move the body, it
required about two thirds of its own weight to
accomplish this object; but by adding the con-
trivances of mind to the strength of muscle, the
force necessary to move it is reduced more than
one hundred and eighty-eight times. Here, then,
is a partnership, in which mind contributes one
hundred and eighty-eight shares in the stock to
one share contributed by muscle; or, while brute
strength represents one hundred and eighty-eight
men!

A SIMPLE MAGNET.—Davis, of Boston, who is
probably the greatest magnetician in the United
States, lately showed us a simple method of pro-
ducing a magnetic needle, a knowledge of which
may prove essentially useful in determining di-
rections, where a regular compass cannot be
readily obtained. The process consists in sim-
ply twisting a piece of wire, or iron rod. Mr.
Davis took a piece of the smallest kind of nail
rod, about six inches long, and fixed one end in
a vice, twisted the iron (cold) two or three times
round; and then balancing it on the point of a
needle, the iron being slightly bent for that pur-
pose, it readily assumed its true magnetic posi-
tion of north and South. Such little discoveries
tend to bring the most useful sciences within the
reach of every capacity, and contribute largely to
the prosperity of free and enlightened communi-
ties.—Mechanic.

CONUNDRUMS.—Why is the letter A like a
honey suckle? Because a B follows it.

Why is the letter D like a sailor? Because it
follows the C.

Why is the L in military, like a man's nose?
Because it is between two eyes.

Why is the letter S like dinner? Because it
comes before tea.

Why is an eye like a criminal at the whipping
post? Because it is under the lash.

Why is a lawyer and a lover alike? Because
they go to court.

Why are repaired stockings like dead men?—
Because they are men-led.

When is a building like a gambler? When it
is sustained by props.

When is a bell like an orange? When it is
peeled.

Why is a reaper like a drowning man? Be-
cause he catches at straws.

MOST BEAUTIFUL REPLY.—Not many months
since, while a number of young people were dis-
cussing upon the easiest mode of leaving the
world, whether drowning, freezing, &c., were
the least painful, a Miss of fifteen was asked how
she should choose to die. Her reply was, "I
wish to die the death of the righteous."

The editor of an exchange paper says that if
persons who call so frequently to beg his papers,
will be so kind as to go to the paper mill and beg
the white paper and bring it to him, he will print
it for them for nothing. But he can't buy the
paper, print it, and give it away.

Nur Sen.—"I would advise you to put your
head into a dye tub," said a joker to a red-haired
girl.

"In return, sir, I would advise you to put
yours in an oven," was the reply.

The Lynn Locomotive says there is a man in
that town the flashes of whose wit are so power-
ful that whoever talks with him is obliged to
have a lightning rod on his back to prevent being
struck.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN AND ACADIA.

By these steamers we have news up to the 4th inst. We give all that appears to be of any interest.

Though the disturbances in the manufacturing and mining districts may now be considered as over yet some symptoms of turbulence still occasionally appear, and the people do not generally seem disposed to return to work until absolutely driven to it by personal suffering. Many of the Chartist leaders have been apprehended, and are incarcerated, but others continue to roam about the country, and keep up the steam of agitation. The outbreak, there can be no question, has been a serious hindrance to trade, and a long time must elapse before inconveniences which it has occasioned to the poorer classes will be overcome.

The harvest has concluded gloriously. From north, south, east, and west, the same gratifying accounts are constantly reaching us. All agree in representing the crops as abundant and excellent; for though, in some places the straw is represented as thin, in consequence of a partial failure of the seed, this is in all instances nearly, if not wholly, made up by the length and weight of the ear and the superior quality of the grain. Corn daily falls in price, but the millers and bakers continue to keep up the price of bread.

A most extraordinary waterspout was seen in the Irish channel on the 23rd which came within a few yards of the brig Mercury, and which completely engulfed a small schooner, not a vestige of which could be afterwards discovered.

The English papers generally appeared satisfied with the Boundary Treaty.

A quantity of American pork has been selling at Southampton, from 4 1/2 to 5d, and is of excellent quality.

Several cargoes of American flour have recently entered the ports of Limerick and the adjacent counties. No later than the 30th ult., several hundred sacks of flour, most excellent and prime in quality, were discharged in Sligo.

The London Times declares the following opinion upon the subject of the Boundary:

"With respect to the merits of the boundary treaty, as we suppose it may now be considered as concluded, we confess that on the whole we regard it rather with satisfaction than otherwise. We will go further—it is to be considered as the price of peace we say we regard it with unmixed satisfaction. True, we have conceded a large portion of the territory in dispute; true, we have yielded what we have hitherto maintained as we think, justly, to be only our true and legitimate rights; true, we have given up positions and granted privileges which were indisputably ours, and which were therefore pure and absolute gifts; but in return, we have got, so far as the disputed territory is concerned, all for which we wanted that territory, all that could make it valuable to us or any one else—viz., so much of that territory as is sufficient to secure the communication between Fredericton and Quebec; we have got sufficient space secure to us along the whole right bank of the St. Lawrence; we have, in short, substantially got the disputed territory for we have got all that we could use of it; and we have got besides, we believe we may say, the blessing of peace—honorable and, we hope, a firm and lasting peace."

THE WOOL GROWERS NOT PROTECTED.

It is impossible, we believe, to frame a protective tariff which shall satisfy all the interests which are to be protected. When you lay a duty to aid the woolen manufacturer, you are called upon by the wool grower to protect him also. The manufacturer objects that if you do this, you will make it impossible for him to manufacture so cheap as to enter into successful competition with the importer of foreign cloths.

In the tariff which has just been passed, the woolen manufacturers seem to have fixed the duties to suit themselves, and with an utter disregard to the interests of the owners of flocks. The Berkshire Whig, a paper which zealously supports the doctrine of protection, expresses its extreme dissatisfaction with the new tariff in the following terms:

"Little attention is paid to any interest but that of party. Wool under eight cents a pound is admitted duty free, and yet wool costing three and a half cents, equal in quality to half-blood merino, may be imported in incalculable quantities. Is it not time for the people to pause—to come to a reckoning with their political servants of all parties? Think of banners being displayed in honor of men adopting a measure of protection of home industry, and yet it would not protect the home production of wool enough to make a rag to patch a single banner with."

The Boston Cultivator enumerates six different kinds of wool imported from South America under the new tariff, duty free.

"The first kind is a long, coarse wool about seven inches in length, and about as fine as the wool of our coarse, long wool sheep, and such as is manufactured into carpets, worsted, coarse blankets, and negro cloths—and comes in direct competition in our market with the wool of our Blackwell and other coarse, long woolled sheep. The sample is very white and clean, and may be afforded at twelve and a half to sixteen cents per pound.

"The second kind is a coarse wool of a finer grade, full as good as the wool of the best of our old fashioned, common sheep, and is admirably adapted for a middle grade of satinetts, coarse woolsens, and common blankets. 1300 bales of this wool were imported into the port of Boston last week, duty free. If this wool be sold at 10, 3-4 cents per pound, it will afford the importer over 100 per cent profit. The wool, by comparison, is full as fine as the wool we took from half Dishley and half Irish cross ewes, but not quite so long, and may be made as white as the driven snow by washing alone, as we know by actual experiment.

"The third is full as fine as your best half-blooded merino wool, and may be cleansed, as the importer told us, from 1 1/2 to 2 cents per pound, either by hand or machinery. This wool is good enough for the second grade of broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, and the first class of satinetts may be imported, so that it shall not cost the

manufacturer, when perfectly clean, twenty cents per pound.

"The fourth, same grade, full of butts and dirt, may be cleansed for two cents per pound, and may be purchased abroad at the low rate above stated.

"The fifth is a sample of wool of about the same grade as the above, short and fine, cleansed in South America, very white and clean. We were surprised when the importer assured us that this very wool was imported duty free, and cost in South America, positively less than eight cents per pound.

"The sixth is very similar to pure, merino wool, and the sample which we have washed in hot soap suds, has become beautifully white and clean. The wool compares well with some samples we have from the Honorable Isaac C. Bates' flocks, and others of the western part of this State. So fine was this wool, that when compared with Mr. Bates' wool, we were unable to decide which was the finest, and so we called in a third person who declared Mr. Bates' a little the finest, but the difference was trifling."

Thus the wool grower is left entirely without protection. During the months of July and August, while the compromise law was in operation, all wool imported was charged with a duty of twenty per cent. The woolen manufacturers were, of course, dissatisfied with this, and anxious for a change. They have procured the passage of a law which removes the duty from those kinds of wool for which they have most occasion. They can now procure from abroad, wool of a quality which will answer all their purposes, without paying even the most trifling tax to the government. We do not wonder at the impatience expressed by the Berkshire Whig, at this gross partiality to a particular interest.

For our own part, as long as the revenue is derived from indirect taxes, we do not see why wool of any quality should be admitted free of duty. The farmer who keeps a flock of sheep, has as much right to the advantage incidental to a rate of duties, as the richest proprietor of a manufactory. We expect to hear shortly from the agricultural districts of the northern States, a strong expression of discontent with the new tariff. The only interest the inhabitants of these districts have in protective duties, arises from the flocks which they pasture, and this interest has been sacrificed to increase the profits of the manufacturers.

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. Aaron Palmer, of Brockport, N. Y., has invented what he calls the Endless Self-Computing Scale. It consists of a wheel within a wheel; on each are one or more circles divided into nine primary divisions numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., and these subdivisions are again divided into nine parts each, &c. One wheel revolves on the other, which constantly changes the relations of the figures to each other. By a simple revolution of the revolving part, all operations in simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, are performed; all improper fractions changed to whole or mixed numbers, and mixed numbers to improper fractions; expressed in all their various forms; divided and multiplied by each other; vulgar fractions reduced to decimals, and decimals to vulgar fractions; the different currencies reduced to Federal money; interest computed on all sums for all times at every possible rate per cent; all questions answered in Loss and Gain, Rule of Three or Proportion, and Fellowship; numbers raised to squares, cubes, biquadrates and surdoids; the square and the cube roots extracted; county, town, and school taxes apportioned, without moving the scale after its being set to the amount assessed; all computed; land bounds, triangles, globes, or balls, hypotenuses circles, and eclipses measured; the solid contents of groves or of square timber, globes, or balls, cylindrical pyramids, cones and casks; the amount given of all numbers of ounces, pounds, tons, yards, bushels, &c., &c., &c. All this is done in one fourth of a minute, on an instrument weighing less than two pounds, and about 14 inches in diameter, and one fourth of an inch thick. It has been examined by several scientific gentlemen, and highly approved. Its use can be learned in three days. We shall probably be able to give a more full description with an engraving, in a few days. [American Mechanic.

A BAD CUSTOMER.—"Is there any thing else I can show you, madam?" earnestly inquired an exhausted clerk in a dry goods store, in Broadway, the other day after he had emptied all his shelves and drawers, and strewn his goods helter, skelter, on the counter, without being able to suit the lady with a single article. "No, I thank you, I think I shan't purchase any thing to-day," was the consoling reply. "As it rains, Mister, I'd thank you to step down to the stand and call a cab. Well, now, I've just thought that I left my purse at home, be so kind as to pay the cab-man. Oh, I'd thank you for the loan of your umbrella—as I shall want it when I get out. Good bye, stranger."

"Good bye, madam!"

The above extract deserves more than a passing notice. We fear that the lady above mentioned is the representative of a class by no means small, who seem to take great pleasure in tasking the patience of shop-keepers to the utmost, as their caprice or fancy may dictate. They seem to admire the employment of shopping, but unfortunately forget to take their purses with them, or still worse, find them empty, and hence are unable to purchase a single article, or (as frequently happens) find themselves difficult to be suited, while examining the wares displayed to view.—*Brunswick.*

THE OLDEST PENSIONER.—Among other pension money which has passed through our hands the present season (a duty we cheerfully perform) is probably the oldest pensioner living—Mrs. Warren, of Oswego county, now in the one hundredth and fifth year of her age!

There were on the Albany pension list two persons of the advanced age of 104 years. One of these was D. T. Hughes, one of the "Boston Tea Party." Both, we believe are dead.—*Albany Argus.*

A lady down south lately discharged her beau because he said the wind had shifted.

Still more remarkable Ruins in Central America.—We have lately looked over some drawings made by a traveller, recently returned from Central America, representing the ruins of an ancient city, not yet visited by any traveller, which are perhaps more remarkable than even those visited by Stephens and Catherwood. They have the same general character but their preservation in some respect is more perfect. The principal of these ruins are at a place called Chichen, situated in the midst of a vast plain, almost midway between the two oceans.

On the tops of the Pyramids, resembling those which Mr. Stephens met with in other places, and which he conjectured to be the bases of public buildings, this traveller actually found massive edifices in a state of tolerable preservation. Among them was one differing from the rest in possessing a circular form, and in being rounded at the top in a manner somewhat resembling a dome. He found walls, vaults, and doors, covered with a hard composition bearing a high finish, colored interior walls, sculptures in bas relief, stone rings for the hanging of large doors, and various other evidences of art and skill in the construction of habitations. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Norman, the traveller in question, to publish an account of his visit to Yucatan, and a description of these curious remains.—*New York Evening Post.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1842.

THE RESULT. We are able to add the vote of but few towns in this County to those given in our last. Will not our friends in the North and West part of the County take a little pains to forward a statement of the votes in the different towns. By so doing they will oblige us and hundreds of others.

15 towns in	Fairfield—Robinson—Appleton.
our last,	2188 688 278
Pera,	118 4 33
Brownfield,	122 22 33
Hiram,	21 maj.

A GREAT WHIG VICTORY! THE "BEARS OF OXFORD" ROUTED AND BEATEN IN OLD BUCKFIELD, THE STRONG HOLD OF LOCO FOCOISM.

On Wednesday morning last four Bears were discovered in a grove near the Upper Village in Buckfield. Whereupon a spirited contest ensued between them and a dozen riflemen of that Village. After a smart engagement of about two hours the "Bears" were all captured.

This unexpected triumph over the "Bears of Oxford" must afford great joy to the desponding Editor of the Kennebec Journal. Without some victory of this kind, the Whigs of Oxford would have been skunked.

ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Gilman Tuell was crossing a Bridge in the North part of this town on Sunday last, in a wagon containing his sister and a child, the horse became frightened and threw himself, wagon, and riders, off the end of the bridge down a distance of several feet, among stones and logs. Mr. Tuell had his leg broken and was otherwise injured. Miss Tuell had her jaw bone broken and dislocated and her front teeth knocked out. The child was so badly injured it was thought it would not recover.

We understand there was no railing on the bridge.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—The Dover, N. H. Gazette of the 17th inst. says that counterfeit Bills on the "Grubbe Bank" Augusta, Me. have been put in circulation in that vicinity. It says "they are an alteration from some other worthless Augusta Bank," and "extremely well executed in every respect except the name, and by carefully examining that, any person will see the alteration."

THE TRUE POLICY.—In Alabama both political parties have decided on breaking up the system of banking which has so long and so injuriously crippled the energies of that State.

FEDERAL HONESTY.—A New York paper states that since the Whig Bankrupt Law went into effect, nearly 500 individuals in that city have repudiated their debts, amounting to 6,000,000, and have got their certificate of honesty in their breeches pocket.

A POSTMASTER IN A FIX.—A correspondent writes us, says a Thomaston paper, that a paper has been received at the Post Office in Union, addressed "To the prettiest girl in Union." We believe it is the duty of the Postmaster to deliver all letters and papers when called for by the right persons—so we do not see but that upon him will devolve the awful responsibility of deciding who is "the prettiest girl in Union." For if he delivers it to the wrong person, and the right owner loses it, he would be clearly liable. Walk up ladies and present your claims to it.

The Rochester Democrat tells a pretty good story of the loss of a "bustle," which a young lady dropped in the streets of that city a few days since. An old gentleman picked it up, and to his surprise found it composed of factory cloth measuring 6 yards in length. Not knowing the name of the fair owner, he sent it to a charitable institution, where it was made up into night dresses for three of the younger children.

MORMONS.—the decent ones—are leaving Nauvoo, the sink of Joe Smith's iniquities. Forty of them, amongst whom were several families, have arrived at St. Louis, and hundreds are preparing to follow.

WINTER'S COMING.—The White Hills have for several days past assumed their winter dress.

In 1839 the Boston Atlas said—"It is in vain to try to bring into the field the unbroken force of the whig party upon the name of Henry Clay, and the sooner his friends know it the better."

A physician out west advertises a balm which he warrants to cure remorse and compunctions of conscience.

PORTLAND, Sept. 22, 1842.

Ma. Editor.—Having a few leisure moments, I will improve them in scribbling a few lines, which I will throw to be of any interest to your readers, you may publish in the Democrat.

The political world about "these diggings" appears to enjoy a calm. The whigs give it up that they have been most essentially beaten, while but few of their number express any regret at their late disastrous defeat in Maine. The elements which were collected together into one heterogeneous mass, with Tippecanoe and Tyler too as a rallying point, previous to the last Presidential election, are, of themselves, fast verifying the predictions of the Democrats, in producing the dissolution of the self-styled Whig party. The defects which have followed the federal party in almost every election that has taken place for a year past, are but the legitimate results of federal misrule. As a party they have verified the old adage, give them rope enough and they will hang themselves.

The whig office holders in this city are trembling in the harness—they have "fearful forebodings" that Capt. Tyler will come this way, with his old *Brand Axe*, and commence the work of decapitation in the very place they most dread—among themselves. Most of them from pure principle are Tyler whigs, while those who were out-generalled by these functionaries in obtaining office, are holding their banner for the old Kentucky Shuffler.

Yesterday the "Mechanic Blues" paraded through the streets in good style, enlivening the monotonous hum of the city by the soul stirring sounds of the Portland Band, and exciting the admiration of a large number of spectators by the regularity and precision with which they performed their several evolutions. 'Tis truly gratifying in these times, when our Military system is at a low ebb, to witness here and there a company who are possessed of true military spirit—such deserve a passing tribute of praise at the hands of every citizen who has a proper regard for the institutions of his country. There is to be a general turn out of "all hands" next Friday, for a Regimental Muster, on Mount Joy. Col. Wendall P. Smith, who is to command on the occasion, is an officer of much distinction and merit. He has formerly been a Brig. Genl., resigned, was last spring elected Capt. of the Mechanic Blues, and immediately promoted to his present rank. We rather think, while he has the command, the Officers and soldiers belonging to this Regt will find the better way for them to "wood up," and save their credit.

There are several other Independent Companies in this City, which, I am informed, appear to very good advantage whenever they parade the streets, and deserving of much credit.

Last Evening was witnessed in this City a most disgraceful row. A Mr. S. S. Foster, an Abolition Lecturer from New Hampshire, had recently given several Lectures upon this exciting subject in this city, in which he dealt out a large share of abuse and invective upon Ministers, Deacons, Church members, and almost every body else. He again had a Lecture appointed at the City Hall last evening, in which he proposed to lecture upon the "influence of slavery upon the laborers of the North." At an early hour a large number of persons collected at the appointed place, and indications were seen which led many to fear a serious disturbance. As soon as Foster entered the Hall, some began to hoot like owls, others to hiss like serpents, some stamped with their feet, others rattled their canes. It was now evident that the fifth and sixth of the city were there, backed up and set on by a set of miserable scoundrels who would like to be called gentlemen, because they wear good cloth and are possessed of some riches, and perhaps have a standing in the Church. The speaker commenced by a few conciliatory remarks, calculated to allay the excitement—remarks at which no one could take exceptions; but the spirit of mobocracy was there, and all order lost in noise and confusion. He had not proceeded far before these contemptible rioters commenced yelling and hooting in all parts of the house. Some cried "put him out!"—"kill the d—d nigger!"—"knock him to hell!"—while others opened their mouths to derogue themselves of the filth and obscenity which dwelt within, and poison the atmosphere with their blasphemous imprecations.

One of the citizens present made a request that order be preserved, when a general rush was made towards the speaker—a large number of seats were smashed to atoms, and a general fight commenced. These disorderly doings in human shape, appeared determined to get hold of Foster, but a few resolute citizens surrounded the Desk and held them at bay. The Mayor came in, and endeavored to restore order, assuring them that no lecture would be had in the Hall that night, and requesting them to leave and go peaceably to their homes. But the mob appeared determined to lay violent hands upon Foster, and instead of leaving, as requested, hung round to accomplish their base purposes. At length Foster, with two fearless and resolute females by his side, who had volunteered for his protection, walked out of the Hall. He was hardly out, before a general, simultaneous rush was made towards him by the mob, who surrounded and followed him down the street, yelling and bawling, like so many inmates of Beldam let loose, till at last he arrived at and was taken into the house of Mr. Nathan Winslow.

One of the ladies, who accompanied him, was torn away in a few moments after getting out of doors, the other with a heroic spirit (which puts the courage of all the men in Portland to the blush) stuck and clung to him, amidst the flourish of canes, brandishing of fists, aimed at him as he was protecting, together with all the insults and abuses of a bloodthirsty and infuriated mob, till he was safely shut into the mansion of Mr. Winslow.

'Tis generally believed that had this courageous female been torn away from Foster, he would have fallen a victim to their fury and now been a corpse. As it was, he was several times struck in the face and over the head, by which he was much injured, and also had his coat badly torn. The mob, being disappointed in their hellish purposes, surrounded Mr. Winslow's house, and it was with much exertion that the Mayor (who acted with promptitude and decision on the occasion) could induce them to disperse.

Thus I have given your readers a true but brief description of this disgraceful affair. I have no sympathy for any of Mr. Foster's peculiar doctrines, on the contrary I think them erroneous; neither would I in any way encourage his lectures, here, or elsewhere; but I do say the citizens of Portland, who have in any way encouraged these shameful, dirty, riotous proceedings, have disgraced themselves in the eyes of all honorable men, and are deserving only the contempt and pity of all lovers of law and good order. After admitting this fellow into the City Hall, and thereby giving him liberty to lecture, they raise a mob and drive him out—a most admirable piece of consistency. As much as I dislike the doctrines promulgated by this lecturer, and his bitter and unjustifiable attacks upon many of my fellow citizens, I cannot for a moment justify any attempt to put a stop to his course by Mob Law.

I am informed the civil authority are determined to bring those engaged in this disgraceful affair to retributive justice. The Presses this morning speak out decidedly against these proceedings, especially Mr. Kingsbury of the American, who gives the Mobocrats a severe dressing down, for which he deserves the gratitude of all who love the laws of their country, and would not see them trampled under foot by a lawless mob.

In haste,

Yours truly, J. J. P.

A PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

I have noticed that a correspondent in your paper has been somewhat embarrassed to reconcile the inconsistent course of the Eastern Argus of late in lavishing so much praise on Daniel Webster and Tyler's administration. The mystery will be explained to your correspondent and readers, without further comment, by reading the following extract, which I take from my last Tri-Weekly Argus.

"It is proper that the PRINCIPAL OFFICES should be filled with RUINERS of the administration. As the whigs have turned out thousands of democrats upon political grounds alone, the Advertiser should not complain, because there is now a prospect of their being restored. AND AS WE WERE DEPRIVED OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING ON account of our politics, if the President is to be opposed by the whigs, and if he intends to make his administration democratic, why should not we 'get the roast beef and two dollars a day.'"

RECAPITULATION.

RECAPITULATION.									
1842.					1841.				
	Fair.	Rob.	Sent.	Fair.	Kent.	Kent.	Sent.		
Oxford, 17 towns,	2238	710	285	2378	1225	212			
Cornwall, 17 towns,	5336	3492	407	6531	5165	239			
York, 21 towns,	3850	1978	383	4707	3465	65			
Lincoln, 20 towns,	3853	2624	108	4074	3347	130			
Kennebec, 23 towns,	3201	3041	489	3721	3287	237			
Franklin, 10 towns,	1169	377	849	1506	1141	62			
Penobscot, 28 towns,	3578	2234	458	4075	3135	145			
Somerset, 22 towns,	1858	1053	214	2054	2427	219			
Piscataquis, 21 towns,	1110	738	229	1236	1049	141			
Hancock, 23 towns,	1249	747	27	15	8	151	9		
Waldo, 22 towns,	3677	1265	89	4295	1891	51			
Washington, 18 towns,	1414	909	103	1614	1452	51			
Aroostook, 12 towns and Plantations,	537 194			336 165					
282 towns,	32470	21863	3226	3-625	31383	1440			
	21803	31383							

Fairfield over Robinson 10667 7242

Fairfield's gain, 3425 1

12242 Fairfield over Kent, 1841.

WASHINGTONIAN LECTURES.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Geo B. STANNARD, to deliver lectures upon the principles of the Washingtonian reform, at the following places and times:

East Livermore, Thursday, September 20.
Livermore, (Bretton's Mills,) Friday, September 20.
South Turner, Saturday, October 1.
Turner, Sunday, October 3.
Paris Hill, Monday, October 2.
Buckfield, Tuesday, October 4.

Washingtonian Societies, wishing to engage Mr. STANNARD's services as a lecturer, can address him by mail, at Buckfield, any time prior to the 4th of October.

Curious appearance of the Earth.—Mr. Clayton, after a late balloon ascension at Columbus, Ohio, published his journal as usual. In it he mentions the appearance of the earth at a great height of the observer, to be always like an immense concave map, painted different colors, which designate not the different townships or counties, as the case of maps generally do, but the various products of the soil. That the earth, which in reality is convex should appear to the aeronaut to be concave, will at first seem strange to many, but a moment's reflection will render it clear. His horizon is frequently upwards of a hundred miles from him. Draw a right-angled triangle, and make the base line fifty or sixty times as long as the perpendicular, the hypotenuse and base will then be nearly in the same line. The horizon appears to be on a perfect level with the balloon; but the part of the earth directly underneath seems at a great distance from him; consequently, the whole surface of his scene must appear concave.

Perfection of the French Police.—A Paris paper relates that as Lord Amherst was recently passing through the city, he was surrounded by a large number of police, who were all disposed to reprove or doubt for a moment the ultimate triumph of the cause to which he had adhered with such fidelity.

Moose for Queen Victoria.—Two large Moose, which were taken near Lake Champlain, were carried to Boston last Monday in the Steamer Express. The Moose are to be sent to England, via New York for the Queen's Park, at Windsor Castle.

An old bachelor says, "If you see a man and woman, with little or no occasion, often finding fault with, and correcting one another, you may be sure they are man and wife."

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop St. Louis, Capt Forrest, 70 days from the Pacific and 40 days from Rio, anchored below Old Point this morning.

Lieut. Gilliss arrived in town yesterday from Washington, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, to obtain information as to the best plan for the erection of a Depot for the Charts and instruments of the Navy and its necessary Astronomical and magnetic observations. [Norfolk Beacon.

A prophet of Bristol, Md., predicts that next winter is to be the most severe one experienced for many years. He says he has always observed that when the leaves turn thin, it is an infallible sign that a mild winter will follow; and should they have thick skins, prepare for a screaming cold winter. This year, he says, the onions have five or six thick skins so we say, look out! Every man should have five or six coats to his back!

In a letter to General Harris, THING BUT MR. CLAY, I SERVED SERVICED Clay the benevolent

Tue Mensu 26th ultimo, etc. whereabouts of Prophet, has which requires It is rumored to ton, where he

Kennebec Co. Cattle Show at grounds belong August, on V of October next James Bates

A correspond from Gloucester which if a man will ere long, choice!

Algerine Red It is was a basket of pro confound in jail

Thirty-two 5139 slaves, he British war ve

During the forty seven ap

The Philad property of the by a system of and thinks re all scattered w was appropri

In some pe who is convi If that were ers would m

Somerset there is no in Somerset in the Counti) stand Scattering,

Onn.—T cript, at Am of \$1000 da the era of h Scotchman

Great dist Meetings h ed that no p for sale on

The Dol Medical Soc made in F cure for this tatus, &c.

Gov. Don vicinity, rec in money, a way of inde fices he has 'This money Island for torn from t Algerines. ure, the go to the caus day is not f will preside tive Magist

In Portland In Brunswick Miss Henriett

In Turner August 28, while eating ter of Mr W daughter of In Liver Harriet, dau years. In Norway Tubbs, aged

PE C

SPICE CIL

ICTIPR Cougar, Ast of Blood, Ind ALL AFEE

words wou plaint, and low that they

EVERY Around c symptoms and the Balam, should be use

This Possessing the Plants, which Lamedic and 40 days from Druggist, A the N. E. S

For sale, HARVET For sale, for the De

I HERE to my services and claim none his contrai

Witness, Norway,

